

The Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JAMES A. ESTILL, Editor.

MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

THURSDAY, - SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The White Men's Ticket.

Holmes County Good for 1,800 Majority.

For Governor—GEORGE W. MORGAN.

Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM LANG.

Supreme Judge—P. VAN TRUMP.

[Vacancy]—THOMAS M. KEY.

Treasurer of State—GEORGE SPENCE.

Attorney General—DAVID M. WILSON.

School Commissioner—H. H. BARNEY.

Board of Public Works—C. E. BOESSEL.

Clerk of Supreme Court—D. S. DANA.

Representative—LAW, McMARRELL.

County Auditor—GEORGE REED.

Treasurer—CHARLES S. VORWERK.

Sheriff—ROBERT FRENCH.

Prosecuting Attorney—J. T. MAXWELL.

Surveyor—JOHN S. ORR.

Commissioner—JACOB FISHER.

Coroner—ADAM DEETS.

The Union.

The Democratic is the true Union party

of the country. It is in favor of an immediate

union of all the States, under the

Constitution which first formed the Union.

Holding the ordinances of secession to be

void and of no effect, the Democracy maintain

that the unlawful and treasonable acts of

individuals has not broken up the Union

of the States and that every State is now

entitled to equal rights and all their original

sovereignty.

The abolitionists hold that the States

which passed ordinances of secession are

really out of the Union and entitled to none

of its rights or benefits, but subject to the

power and control of the General Government,

and should be held as conquered

provinces until the people thereof accept the

dogma of negro equality and adopt such

other principles, if principles they may be

called, as the party in power choose to in-

corporate into their respective governments.

To be plain about the matter, the man

who advocates the depriving of States of their

rights is a traitor, an enemy to the

Union, and a destroyer of the country. The

Federal Government exists only by virtue

of the Federal Constitution. The "loyal-

ists" say that the rebels did not regard the

Constitution, we know that very well, but

because they have eaten half the cheese, is

no reason why you should eat the other

half. Because the rebellion was an attack

upon the Union, furnishes no reason why

you should attack the Union by the exer-

cise of Federal power. The War is over—

the Union is not restored, and the Republi-

can party of Ohio is opposed to its restora-

tion. They who control that party have not

been in a natural position during the war.

Money made them Union men "for this oc-

casion only." They denounced Union men

before the war as "Union savers." After

the war, they are less for Union than for

plunder. They want provinces to govern,

where they will not have to ask the consent

of the governed, for they know that their

lease of power will be short. The true Uni-

onists will soon assume the reins of Govern-

ment by command of the governed. Then,

and not till then, will the Union be

restored.

A Word with Farmers.

Farmer friend, suppose you have laid

away \$500 in government bonds, and that

you have a farm worth \$3,000. One third

of the entire worth of the country is in

Government bonds, which are free from tax-

ation, which makes the other two thirds of

the wealth of the country pay the taxes.

Thus, you see that while you have \$500

exempt from taxation, you are compelled to

pay 33 per cent. more taxes on your farm,

valued at \$3,000, than you would be were

your bonds taxed. Hence it is a heavy loss

for you to have your bonds exempted. But

the bank in Millersburg has all its capital,

probably \$20,000, except, \$250, in govern-

ment bonds, and their exemption clears

those rich men of taxation, because they

have no farms for the deficiency to be made

The Democratic Party.

"The pen that writes the obituary of the Demo-

cratic party, will record the end of Constitu-

tional liberty and the termination of free gov-

ernment on earth.

We wrote the above for the Stark County

Democrat nearly ten years ago. And

everything in the political atmosphere ad-

monishes us of its truthfulness. The Demo-

cratic party, borne down under the weight

of fanaticism and rendered helpless by a

triumph of the heterogeneous mass opposed

to its principle, became very sick. Its death

has time and again been prematurely an-

nounced by those over anxious for its dis-

solution. The country being controlled and

governed by principles antagonistic to those

of the Democracy, became equally as sick

as our party, free government lies prostrate

under the iron heel of despotism, and those

who were taught to revere the system of

government established by our Revolutionary

fathers are anxiously looking upon the

sick and offering fervent prayers for its con-

valescence.

The tremendous vitality of the Demo-

cratic party baffles all calculations of those

who seek its destruction. When thrown in-

to the lion's den it emerges unharmed from

what seemed certain destruction. It comes

forth from the fiery furnace of affliction

purified and renewed in strength. To be sure,

the fact that a thing always has existed, is

not proof that it always will exist; never-

theless, if we find that any structure or or-

ganization has exhibited great vitality un-

der one set of adverse circumstances it is

logical to conclude that it will retain that

vitality when surrounded or beset with cir-

cumstances no worse than those through

which it has before passed safely.

We think we have the most ample

grounds for concluding that the Democratic

party is in a condition of convalescence that

promises an early and robust healthfulness.

In fact its prospects were never better than

they are to-day, and it may be added, as a

sort of providential coincidence, there never

was a time in the history of the country

which needed as badly the support of strong

conservative men as does the present.

There is in the average of human events the

predominance of an "eternal fitness," and

this may be seen in the simultaneous sick-

ness of the nation and the opportunist restora-

tion of the Democracy; as much so as in

the case of the man who fell among thieves

and the appearance of the good Samaritan.

That the sickness of the party has been

somewhat severe and protracted we cannot

deny. Like the individual just alluded to,

who fell among thieves, was grievously

beaten, stripped and left for dead. It was

assailed at once by northern abolitionists,

southern rebels, sons of liberty, knights of

the golden circle, and a dozen other bri-

gands, and was figuratively if not literally

"smashed to jelly." That it did not die

was not owing either to the intentions or

acts of its foes. They "left it for dead,"

and the world for a time supposed this to

be the case, "passed by on the other side,"

and offered it no assistance. That it did not

die is partly owing to its tremendous vital-

ity, and partly to the fact that Providence

not designing to entirely exterminate this

nation, preserved the democracy for its sa-

viour. After the Almighty had sufficiently

punished the children of Israel, He raised

up a deliverer in the person of Moses, an

event typical of the sufferings of the chil-

dren of republicanism among the Egyptians

of abolitionism, and their emancipation by

the Moses of Democracy.

The issues upon which the Democratic

party goes before the country to-day are its

old platform—its time honored creed—its

ancient profession of faith: THE CONSTITU-

TION. Let us see what issues this "plat-

form" creates between the Democratic party

and its opponents.

It denies negro suffrage and political

equality between diverse races.

It denies the right of the suspension of

the habeas corpus in times of peace.

It denies the right of military authori-

ties to try citizens before court martial.

Dialogue.

SUPERVISOR.—See here, my friend in blue,

are you a soldier?

SOLDIER.—I have been one.

SUPERVISOR.—In what Regiment?

SOLDIER.—In the 16th Ohio.

SUPERVISOR.—Well, it is the law that

you must work two days on the public roads,

and as they are in very bad condition I shall

expect you to-morrow.

SOLDIER.—I am informed that those who

belong to the home militia are exempted

from labor on the public highways, and get

a dollar and a half a day for mustering,

without doing any fighting, while I got but

\$16 a month and endangered my life most

constantly. It does not seem fair.

SUPERVISOR.—What you say is all true.

And I may add that you must, also, before

the 15th of September pay four dollars into

the county treasury for the purpose of keep-

ing up the home militia, or the collector

will seize that pig you are fattening for your

winter's meat to pay the four dollars, pen-

alty and costs.

SOLDIER.—That seems worse yet. You

assume me it is the law. We were informed

and constantly reminded while in the army

that the "Copperheads" were continually

seeking to wrong us, and I suppose they

seeking to unjust law.

SUPERVISOR.—The law was passed by the

Ohio Legislature, in which there was not one

Democrat, or "Copperhead," as you

call them, in five. The Democrats all voted

against it, and the Republicans all voted for

it. Mr. DEVIN, the present candidate for

Senator in this district, was one of its strong

supporters.

SOLDIER.—Well, if it's the law I suppose

I will be compelled to stand it, and if I get

to like it pretty well, and conclude myself

no better than a negro, I will vote the Re-

publican ticket this fall.

Cox Smoked Out.

It will be seen by the following extract

from an Oberlin letter to the Chicago Tri-

bune (Republican) that Cox has at last been

smoked out of his cover, and endorsed negro

suffrage in Ohio. The correspondent says:

"Monday A. M., General J. D. Cox, the

Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio,

son-in-law of President Finney, and a gradu-

ate of the college addressed the citizens.

There was great curiosity to hear him, as his

disposition in his recent years, was state-

ment. He is a very easy and graceful

speaker, with a pleasant voice and win-

ning manner. His speech was the same in

substance with his published letter. Yet

not to say to the audience, at the close,

of the close, relieved his position somewhat.

He said that if the question of negro suffrage

in Ohio were treated by itself, he should be

ready to go as far as the radical in re-

garding the colored man in all his natural

rights. Oberlin will vote for him for the

name of the party, but vote under protest.

"The Poor Pay No Taxes."

If it is said by a Democrat that the taxes

should be equalized by equal taxation, to

the end that the poor should not be unduly

oppressed, it is replied that the poor pay

no taxes. Somebody pay the taxes, and if

the poor pay none, and if the immense cap-

ital that is invested in Government Bonds

pay none, pray who pays the taxes? The

oppression falls crushingly upon the middle

classes—business men and mechanics; but

it is not true that the poor pay no taxes.